

## EXPORTS SHIFTING FROM ATLANTIC PORTS

Loss There Gain of Gulf, Lake, and Pacific Points.

### STILL SUPREME IN IMPORTS

Decrease of \$98,000,000 in Two Years in Exports, But Got 80 Per Cent of Imports in 1933.

The doors through which the exports of the United States flow to the outside world are opening more widely year by year, and this seems to be especially true of the ports located on the Gulf of Mexico, the northern lake border, and the Pacific coast. Formerly the Atlantic coast ports held a very large proportion of the export as well as import trade, but in recent years the export trade is being distributed to the ports at the North and the South, as well as the West, though in importations the Atlantic ports still retain about 80 per cent of the total import trade.

The figures of the fiscal year just ended, compared with those of the fiscal year 1931, presented by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, show a reduction for Boston of \$55,000,000 in exports; New York a reduction of \$24,000,000; Philadelphia a reduction of \$6,000,000; Baltimore a reduction of \$25,000,000; Newport News a reduction of \$7,000,000, and Norfolk a reduction of nearly \$2,000,000.

#### Increase at Southern Ports.

Moving down the coast toward the south, however, and still comparing the figures of 1933 with those of 1931, Savannah shows an increase in exportations of about \$8,000,000; Wilmington, N. C., over \$2,000,000; Galveston an increase of \$2,000,000; Mobile an increase of \$1,000,000, and New Orleans a decrease of \$3,000,000.

Combining all of the Atlantic ports, the total exports of 1933, compared with those of 1931, show a falling off of \$98,000,000; the Gulf ports show practically the same figure in 1933 as in 1931; Mexican border ports show an increase of nearly \$5,000,000; Pacific ports an increase of \$10,000,000, and northern border and lake ports an increase of \$18,000,000 in the exports of 1933 compared with those of 1931. Thus the Atlantic ports are the only group showing a reduction in 1933 compared with 1931.

#### Holds Commanding Position.

In imports, however, the Atlantic ports still hold their commanding position. The total imports of 1933 amounted to \$1,025,000,000, and of this, \$21,000,000, or 80 per cent, came in through the Atlantic ports. In 1932 the total imports were \$866,000,000; of this, \$171,000,000, or 82 per cent, came in through Atlantic ports. Comparing the imports of 1933 with those of 1931, the Atlantic ports show an increase of \$151,000,000, the Gulf ports \$12,000,000, Mexican border ports \$3,000,000, Pacific ports \$8,000,000, and northern border and lake ports \$25,000,000.

Comparing conditions at the principal ports in 1933 with those of 1932, it may be said that Baltimore shows an increase in exports from \$71,000,000 in 1932 to \$81,000,000 in 1933, and an increase in imports from \$16,000,000 in 1932 to \$27,000,000 in 1933. Boston shows in 1933 exports of \$85,000,000 and in 1932 \$88,000,000, an increase of \$3,000,000; imports Boston shows in 1933 \$7,000,000, and in 1932 \$8,000,000, a gain of \$1,000,000.

New York shows in 1933 exports of \$347,000,000, and in 1932 \$305,000,000, an increase of \$152,000,000; and imports in 1933 of \$548,000,000 and in 1932 of \$518,000,000, an increase of \$30,000,000. Philadelphia shows in 1933 an exportation of \$49,000,000, and in 1932 \$73,000,000, an increase of \$24,000,000; and imports in 1933 of \$65,000,000, and in 1932 of \$60,000,000, a reduction of \$5,000,000. Savannah shows in 1933 exportations of a little less than \$20,000,000, and in 1932 over \$24,000,000, an increase of \$4,000,000. Galveston shows in 1933 an exportation of \$37,000,000, and in 1932 \$104,000,000, an increase of \$67,000,000. New Orleans shows in 1933 an exportation of \$77,000,000, and in 1932 \$149,000,000, an increase of \$72,000,000.

## HEBREWS AROUSED OVER MURDER OF A PEDDLER

Tried to Bribe Augusta Official to Lynch Culpit.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 7.—Sensational developments have taken place in the case of Lee Green, who is held in the Alken county jail, charged with the murder of Abram Surasky, a Hebrew peddler, near Hawthorn. When the peddler went to Green's house he was shot twice in the back, and the body taken in Surasky's wagon to the woods, where it lay four days before discovered. It was found that Green had committed the deed, and the sheriff had two Augustas men trail him. After two weeks Green was found hiding in a hayloft. He sent word that he would make it interesting for the posse when they tried to take him, but was so quickly surrounded that he found flight useless and surrendered. This is the second time that Green has shot a Hebrew peddler.

The Hebrews here are very much wrought up over the murder. It has developed that an offer of \$200 was made to Deputy Sheriff Glover, who located the fugitive in the barn, if he would permit a mob to take Green out and lynch him. The offer was declined. Sheriff Alderman has an affidavit containing the names of the men who offered the bribe.

## OPERATORS AND MINERS TO DISCUSS STRIKE

Secret Conference May Settle Coal Dispute.

### TIME AND PLACE WITHHELD

Serious Trouble Anticipated in West Virginia Regions if Agreement Is Not Soon Reached.

An important meeting of soft coal operators, railroad officials, and miners will be held this week in the West Virginia soft coal region for the purpose of settling the strike which has been on for weeks in that territory.

Thirty-three hundred men are concerned in the strike and the situation has become so desperate that rioting and outbreaks are daily expected. Unless a settlement is soon effected, there will be this winter a serious shortage of soft coal in Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. Already the local market has been affected to the extent of a rise of 50 cents a ton in the price of soft coal.

#### An Extensive Tract.

The strike region extends from Piedmont on either side of the line of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Railroad for eighty miles due west. It embraces one of the richest soft coal fields in the country and was largely developed by the Davis-Elkins interests.

The fields adjoin the George's Creek coal fields, from which the Cumberland coal comes. Employed by the Davis faction and independent operators there are 6,000 men.

Within the past two months organizers from the United Mine Workers have been busy in organizing the miners, no organization having existed there for fifteen years before.

#### Mines Tied Up.

About a month ago there was a conference of operators, railway officials, and miners. The employers then refused to recognize the union formed by the mine workers, and the result was that 2,500 men at the Thomas mines, the Douglas mines, the Elk Garden mine, and the Abrams Creek Coal and Coke Company, and other independent company mines went out on a strike.

Almost nothing has been done since, as few non-union men have been employed, and it is estimated the strike is costing the operators \$5,000 a day.

So far there has been little disorder, but as the miners grow desperate from lack of food, threats and mutterings are heard. The country is one of the wildest in West Virginia. The miners are mainly mountaineers, there being few foreigners.

#### While It Is Hoped a Settlement Can Be Effected at the Coming Conference, the Operators Declare Their Intention of Organizing the Entire State of West Virginia. The Operators are Equally Determined to Operate Their Plants in Accordance with Their Own Views.

#### The Miners' Demands.

The only demand the miners have made so far is for recognition of the union, but it is well understood that after the union has been recognized the miners and outside men will demand better wages and a guarantee of tonnage. Concessions of this kind, the operators maintain, would be fatal to them.

On the side of the operators it is said the men are now earning 65 cents a ton in rooms, and 75 cents in chambers and that outside men are getting from \$1.75 to \$2.50 and \$3.50 a day. Under this scale miners are getting \$3.50 to \$5 a day and steady employment. It is said the company store question does not enter into the trouble, as the miners are allowed to trade where they please.

Out of 800 men at the Elk Garden mines only sixteen were reported as working yesterday. Extensive coke ovens all along the line of the railroad are idle. Yesterday President W. E. Ambrose, of this city, of the Abrams Creek Coal and Coke Company, left for the conference.

It is not divulged where the conference will be held, this being kept secret to prevent disturbance and annoyance from labor detectives. Neither is the exact time of the conference given out. About two weeks ago an unsuccessful conference was held at Piedmont.

## HIS MIND WRECKED BY BITE OF TARANTULA

Young Chemist's Misfortune Baffled Efforts of Skilled Scientists.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—To rescue their son from the effects of a tarantula's bite the family of Enri Desi has expended a fortune of \$50,000 in two years. Moreover, they have expended it vainly, for the physicians say that the young man is hopelessly in the toils of progressive paralytic dementia.

Desi is thirty-two years old. His parents came to Philadelphia from Roumania eight years ago. The young man was graduated from the Genoa University, the University of Pennsylvania and the University of San Francisco. When his education had been completed his father sold his only business in this city and went to Puno, Mexico, where he engaged in the manufacture of extracts of herbs, his son acting as the firm's chemist.

One day Enri was gathering herbs when a tarantula stung him on the index finger of his right hand. He applied such remedies as he could immediately, but the poison undermined his physical health and weakened his mind.

The father went from one place to another in search of skilled toxicologists. Two months ago he consulted Prof. James Anders, of the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, in this city, who pronounced the case hopeless and recommended that the patient be kept in private apartments. He is now in Brooklyn.

## CURRENT NEWS AND GOSSIP OF INTEREST TO INVESTORS

The "London Daily Mail" has discovered that the excessive borrowing indulged in during recent years by municipal corporations and colonial governments has produced a "curious and exasperating condition of things" in the banking world. "Many of the great London banks," it says, "have locked up so much of their resources in such loans that they find themselves unable to accommodate legitimate private borrowers."

The Government already has on deposit with national banks \$150,000,000, and if the Secretary of the Treasury deposits \$100,000,000 he will doubtless accept other than Government bonds for security. A rather interesting, not to say alarming, situation would develop if at any time the Government were forced to recall its deposits in national banks. Of course, there is no possibility of such a development in these days of Federal Treasury prosperity.

The national banking institutions are reducing their collateral and enlarging their commercial loans, so now most of the credit on which Wall Street speculates is extended by institutions and individual lenders outside the clearing house. This is why the extensive liquidation in stocks was not reflected in the weekly bank statements, for the liquidation was outside the banks.

W. H. Allen, in an article in the current number of the "Sewanee Review," makes up a table of the sales and purchases of shares by foreigners on the New York Stock Exchange, and he finds that for the four years 1898-1901 the net excess of purchases over sales was 3,787,000 shares, while in 1902 alone did the sales exceed the purchases, and then by only 427,000 shares. The net showing for the five years is, therefore, that purchases were in the lead by 3,370,000 shares. As to direct sales and purchases

outside the stock exchange, Mr. Allen finds, though by less exact methods, a similar tendency.

Railroad earnings may fall off next year, but the railroads of the country are in too sound a position to be materially affected by a period of industrial reaction that may be a feature of the coming Presidential year. And the same thing may be said of the greater number of industrial concerns. Wall Street's orgy of overcapitalization and speculation, and its feast of indigestible securities, may react to a certain extent on the country at large, but the man who sells his investment holdings of good American securities because of the possibility of a year of lighter trade will merely be throwing valuable investments into the hands of people who will appreciate the worth of American stocks and bonds, and who are always ready with their bags to catch whatever the timid investor may throw away.

On last Wednesday the directors of the Atchison road approved a rough draft of the annual report for 1933, and it will be made public, it is expected, in about two weeks. It is understood that a surplus of 8 per cent earned on the stock will be shown before the sinking fund for the serial debentures is deducted. The company's net earnings for the twelve months show a decrease of \$1,312,501. This was because, while the gross earnings increased \$3,215,342, expenses were \$1,527,843 greater than in 1932. As there will be a small increase in fixed charges, the surplus left, after the preferred dividend payments and after deduction of \$2,600,000 for the sinking fund on debentures, will be between \$5,500,000 and \$6,000,000, or 5 1/2 to 6 per cent on the common stock. It is thought, however, the report will indicate that the true earning capacity of the road is considerably more than the surplus which will actually be shown.

## ALEXANDRIA NEWS NOTES

### DEATH OF A. J. SMITH.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sept. 7.—Augustine Jacqueline Smith died at the home of his son, Dr. William H. Smith, in upper Prince Street at an early hour Sunday morning. Mr. Smith, who was in his seventy-fifth year, had been twice paralyzed, and at one time, several months ago, was deemed to have but a few hours to live.

Mr. Smith is survived by the following children: Mrs. Hobbs, of New York; Mrs. Todd, of Washington; the Rev. A. J. Smith, of Richmond, Ky.; Dr. William H. Smith, and Mary and Lulu Smith, of this city.

The funeral will take place from his late home this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The Rev. Berryman Green, of the Episcopal Theological Seminary, will conduct the services. The pallbearers will be Capt. R. F. Knox, Dr. William R. Purvis, H. C. Ansley, Judge J. K. M. Norton, Dr. Thomas Gibson, W. F. Brookes, Major E. M. Hunter, and Peter Winchester Rouse. His funeral will be attended by a large circle of friends from this city and other Virginia cities.

### LABOR DAY BASEBALL.

The Alexandria Athletic Club will this afternoon play a game of baseball on the old fair grounds with the Harlems, of Washington. The line-up of the nines will be as follows:

Alexandria Athletic Club—C. Flagg and F. Burrell, pitchers; T. Reynolds and E. Garvey, catchers; W. Brooker, first base; C. Clark, second base; S. Wheatley, third base; D. Benett, shortstop; C. Bright, left field; L. Bright, center field; A. Gray, right field. Harlems—Gleason, pitcher; McKinney, catcher; Carroll, first base; Bayle, second base; V. Bielaski, third base; Dougherty, shortstop; Donovan, left field; A. Bielaski, center field; Ready, right field.

### LABOR-DAY OBSERVANCE.

Labor Day is but partially celebrated in this city. The banks and city offices are closed and the postoffice kept Sunday hours. A large number of persons took advantage of the day to go on excursions and picnics.

### COMPETING FOR HONORS.

In the Middle States Regatta under the auspices of the Potomac Boat Club, of Washington, held today, the Old Dominion Boat Club, of this city, is entered in the race between the junior four-oar shells. The crew rowing the Old Dominion shell will be composed of E. S. Fawcett, H. E. Stansbury, C. T. Ryan, A. Herbert, Jr., A. Bryant and R. S. Ryan.

### POOR HUNTING IN MARSHES.

The sportsmen who expected a favorable tide in the marshes of this neighborhood were disappointed. The continuation of the northwest wind prevented the flow of waters into the marshes and lowlands, where sora most abundant. As a consequence the birds remained there in large quantities. Wild oats, their principal food, have seldom been more luxuriant than now. Very many Washingtonians have their skills at the marshes and on the coming of the tide a very great harvest will probably be gathered.

### ALEXANDRIA HORSES IN RACES.

A large number of persons went to Brightwood today to witness a race between seven horses from this city. The horses entered were Westmoreland, Chance, Lady Cecil, Miss Russell, Lady Woodford, James Keene, and Jennie May Belle. The owners of the horses are James T. Patterson, Richard H. Wattles, Richard H. Cox, Rodier Finks, and Philip Rush.

### SHOT OFF HIS OWN TOE.

Arthur Downey, a young son of John Downey, of Gibson Street, was the victim of a serious accident while gunning at Hunting Creek yesterday afternoon. While resting the gun near his foot it in some way accidentally went off, blowing off the large toe of his foot. The injured boy was attended by Dr. M. D. Delaney.

### CHURCH SERVICES.

The churches of the city were all largely attended yesterday. The Southern Methodist Church especially. Leaving a large attendance at the evening service, when the music was by the Daily Quartet, of Fredonia, N. Y.

The Rev. R. K. Massie conducted services at Christ P. E. Church; the Rev. Berryman Green conducted services at St. Paul's P. E. Church; the Rev. J. E. Triplett led a service at the Second Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. L. R. Wright conducted the services at the First Baptist Church.

### VICTIM OF ACCIDENT RECOVERS.

James Hall, one of the victims of the railway accident on the electric road last week, was out upon the streets today walking with crutches.

### IN THE MAYOR'S COURT.

The following cases were disposed of in the mayor's court this morning. Hon. G. L. Simpson presiding: Ernest Padgett, arrested by Policemen Henderson and Nicholson, charged with assaulting his wife, was fined \$10. Edward Fitzpatrick, arrested by Lieutenant Smith, charged with selling fake rings, was fined \$5. George Davis, arrested by Special Policemen Gensberger for being drunk in the streets, was dismissed.

John Taylor, a negro, arrested by Policemen Arrington and Nicholson for disorderly conduct, was fined \$10. There is no room in our healthy American life for the mere idler, for the man or woman whose object it is throughout life to shirk the duties which life ought to bring. Life can mean nothing worth meaning, unless its prime aim is the doing of duty, the achievement of results worth achieving. A recent writer has finely said: "After all, the saddest thing that can happen to a man is to carry no burdens. To be under too great a load is bad; to be crushed by it is lamentable; but even in that there are possibilities that are glorious. But to carry no load at all—there is nothing in that. No one seems to arrive at any goal really worth reaching in this world who does not come to it heavy laden."

## ROUGH ON RATS ENDS ERNEST SHAMLEY'S LIFE

Took Two Ounces of Poison Because He Was "Worried."

Late last night Maria Davis, a negro, rushed into the Seventh precinct police station with the statement that Ernest Shamley, a negro, twenty-six years old, had taken "rough on rats" with suicidal intent, and that he had been taken to the Columbia Hospital by another negro named Virginia Range.

About this time the authorities of Columbia Hospital telephoned the Emergency Hospital that the man was there, and had been given an antidote and requested that the Emergency Hospital take charge of the case. This was done, Shamley being transferred in the Emergency Hospital ambulance. At the Emergency Hospital every effort was made to save the man's life, but without success. He died at 3 o'clock this morning.

By the time he reached Emergency Hospital the man was so far gone that he could not speak, but he was still conscious, and replied to questions by nodding the head. It was learned in this way that he took the poison deliberately giving as his reason that he was "worried." He said he had taken the contents of a two-ounce box, such as is sold in grocery and drug stores.

It was learned that Shamley had not lived with his wife for some time. His address is variously given as 1069 and 1075 Twenty-eighth Street northwest. At one number lives his wife, and at another the woman who notified the police. Coroner Nevitt issued a certificate of death by suicide, and the body was removed to the morgue, where it still lies, awaiting a claimant.

### DEATH MASK EXHIBITED.

The death mask of the late President McKinley is on exhibition at the National Museum. The mask was made by Prof. William H. Holmes directly after Mr. McKinley's death, but it has not been deemed advisable to expose it heretofore. It was placed in a case and displayed yesterday to a large number of visitors.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SPEAKS AT SYRACUSE

(Continued from Fifth Page.)

capital, corporate or individual, toward the public and toward the employee.

#### Wise Laws Cited.

"Such laws as the franchise-tax law in this State, which the court of appeals recently unanimously decided constitutional—such a law as that passed in Congress last year for the purpose of establishing a Department of Commerce and Labor, under which there should be a bureau to oversee and secure publicity from the great corporations which do an interstate business—such a law as that passed at the same time for the regulation of the great highways of commerce so as to keep these roads clear on fair terms to all producers in getting their goods to market—these laws are in the interest not merely of the people as a whole, but of the propertyed classes."

"For in no way is the stability of property better assured than by making it patent to our people that property bears its proper share of the burdens of the state; that property is handled not only in the interest of the owner, but in the interest of the whole community. In other words, legislation to be permanently good for any class must also be good for the nation as a whole, and legislation which does injustice to any class is certain to work harm to the nation."

#### The Currency System.

"Take our currency system for example. This nation is on a gold basis. The Treasury of the public is in excellent condition. Never before has the per capita of circulation been as large as it is this day; and this circulation, moreover, is of money, every dollar of which is at par with gold. Now, our having this sound currency system is of benefit to banks, of course, but is of infinitely more benefit to the people as a whole, because of the healthy effect on business conditions."

"In the same way, whatever is advisable in the way of remedial or corrective currency legislation—and nothing revolutionary is advisable under present conditions—must be undertaken from the standpoint of the business community as a whole, that is, of the American body politic as a whole. Whatever is done, we cannot afford to take any step backward, or to cast any doubt upon the certain redemption in standard coin of every circulating note."

"Among ourselves we differ in many qualities of body, head, and heart; we are unequally developed, mentally as well as physically. But each of us has the right to ask that he should be protected from wrongdoing as he does his work and carries his burden through life. No man needs sympathy because he has to work, because he has a burden to carry. Far and away the best prize that life offers is the chance to work hard at work worth doing; and this is a prize open to every man, for there can be no work better worth doing than that done to keep in health and comfort and with reasonable advantages those immediately dependent upon the husband, the father, or the son."

#### No Room for Idler.

"There is no room in our healthy American life for the mere idler, for the man or woman whose object it is throughout life to shirk the duties which life ought to bring. Life can mean nothing worth meaning, unless its prime aim is the doing of duty, the achievement of results worth achieving. A recent writer has finely said: "After all, the saddest thing that can happen to a man is to carry no burdens. To be under too great a load is bad; to be crushed by it is lamentable; but even in that there are possibilities that are glorious. But to carry no load at all—there is nothing in that. No one seems to arrive at any goal really worth reaching in this world who does not come to it heavy laden."

"Surely from our own experience each one of us knows that this is true. From the greatest to the smallest, happiness and usefulness are largely found in the same soul, and the joy of life is won in its deepest and truest sense only by those who have not shirked life's burdens. The men whom we most delight to honor in all this land are those who, in the iron years from '61 to '65, bore on their shoulders the burden of saving the Union. They did not choose the easy task. They did not shirk the difficult duty. Deliberately and of their own free will they strove for an ideal, upward and onward across the stony slopes of greatness. They did the hardest work that was then to be done; they bore the heaviest burden that had to be borne of Americans ever had to bear; and because they did this they have won such proud joy as it has fallen to the lot of no other men to win, and have written their names forevermore on the golden roll of the nation."

#### Citizens to Be Honored.

"As it is with the soldier, so it is with the civilian. To win success in the business world, to become a first-class mechanic, a successful farmer, an able lawyer or doctor, means that the man has devoted his best energy and power through long years to the achievement of his ends. So it is in the life of the family, upon which in the last analysis the whole welfare of the nation rests. The man or woman who as bread winner and home maker, or as wife and mother, has done all that he or she can do, patiently and uncomplainingly, is to be honored, and is to be envied by all those who have never had the good fortune to feel the need and duty of doing such work."

"The woman who has borne, and who has reared as they should be reared, a family of children, has in the most emphatic manner deserved well of the republic. Her burden has been heavy, and she has been able to bear it worthily only by the possession of resolution, of good sense, of conscience, and of unselfishness. But if she has borne it well, then to her shall come the supreme blessing, for in the words of the oldest and greatest of books, 'Her children shall rise up and call her blessed,' and among the beneficiaries of the land her

place must be with those who have done the best and the hardest work, whether as lawgivers or as soldiers, whether in public or in private life.

#### A Hard Creed.

"This is not a soft and easy creed to preach. It is a creed willingly learned only by men and women who, together with the softer virtues, possess also the stronger, who can do, and dare, and die at need, but who while life lasts will never flinch from their allotted task. You farmers, and wage-workers, and business men of this great State, of this mighty and wonderful nation, are gathered together today, proud of your State and still prouder of your nation, because your forefathers and predecessors have lived up to just this creed. You have received from their hands a great inheritance, and you will leave an even greater inheritance to your children and your children's children, provided only that you practice alike in your private and your public lives the strong virtues that have given us as a people greatness in the past."

"It is not enough to be well-meaning and kindly, but weak; neither is it enough to be strong, unless morality and decency go hand in hand with strength. We must possess the qualities which make us do our duty in our homes and among our neighbors, and in addition we must possess the qualities which are indispensable to the make-up of every great and masterful nation—the qualities of courage and hardihood, of individual initiative and yet of power to combine for a common end, and above all the resolute determination to permit no man and no set of men to sander us one from the other by lines of caste or creed or section."

#### One for All; All for One.

"We must act upon the motto of all for each and each for all. There must be ever present in our minds the fundamental truth that in a republic such as ours the only safety is to stand neither for nor against any man because he is rich or because he is poor, because he is engaged in one occupation or another, because he works with his brains or because he works with his hands. We must treat each man on his worth and merits as a man."

"We must see that each is given a square deal, because he is entitled to no more and should receive no less. Finally we must keep ever in mind that a republic such as ours can exist only in virtue of the orderly liberty which comes through the equal domination of the law over all men alike, and through its administration in such resolute and fearless fashion as shall teach all that no man is above it and no man below it."

## CHARLES SLEDGE INJURED BY BOY ON BICYCLE

Charles Sledge, sixty-seven years old, of 125 Fourth Street southeast, was crossing Pennsylvania Avenue at Seventh Street this morning, when a boy on a bicycle ran into him, knocking him down. The boy remounted and rode away. Mr. Sledge was taken to the Emergency Hospital, where it was found that his knee was sprained.

### BABY DRANK TURPENTINE.

Henrietta Silas, an eighteen-month-old negro baby, whose parents live at 808 E Street northwest, managed to get hold of a bottle of turpentine this morning and swallowed a quantity of the fiery liquid. The child was hurried to the Emergency Hospital, where prompt efforts brought it out of danger.

### PROPOSALS.

BUILDINGS AT WASHINGTON, D. C.—Board of Commissioners, U. S. Soldiers' Home, office of Constructing Officer, Washington, D. C., September 5, 1933. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 O'CLOCK P. M. on the 6th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1933, and then opened for the construction of an Administration Building and of an Addition to the Barnes Hospital, at the U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at the office of the Architect, W. M. Poinceter, 506 17th St., Washington, D. C., in the discretion of the undersigned. Separate proposals will be required for plumbing and gas fitting, electrical light work, and elevator. CHAUNCEY B. BAKER, Captain and Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Constructing Officer, Room 229, War Department, 407, 5, 9, 10-004, 5.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 O'CLOCK NOON, OCTOBER 2, 1933, and then publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard and Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., a quantity of incandescent lamps, carbons, electrical supplies, sand, broken glass, granite blocks, Portland cement, brick, lumber, hardware, wire cloth, protractors, octants, thermometers, drawing instruments, dividers, boat and deck clocks, compasses and stop watches, binoculars, spyglasses, clinometers, parallel rulers, zinc, ingot copper, sheet iron, poaching and cylindrical tubes, air compressor, and repairs and improvements to Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N. Y., and the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. H. T. B. HARRIS, Paymaster General U. S. N.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 O'CLOCK NOON, SEPTEMBER 15, 1933, and then publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard and Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., a quantity of incandescent lamps, carbons, electrical supplies, sand, broken glass, granite blocks, Portland cement, brick, lumber, hardware, wire cloth, protractors, octants, thermometers, drawing instruments, dividers, boat and deck clocks, compasses and stop watches, binoculars, spyglasses, clinometers, parallel rulers, zinc, ingot copper, sheet iron, poaching and cylindrical tubes, air compressor, and repairs and improvements to Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N. Y., and the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department,